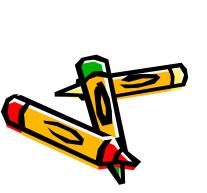


Indoor Air Quality Testing & Pediatric Asthma Surveillance in Massachusetts Public Schools

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Presentation Outline

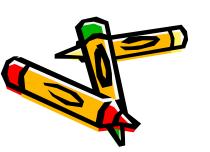
- I. Introduction
- II. National Asthma Statistics
- III. Massachusetts Statistics &

Regulatory Authority

- IV. Linkage Variables
- V. Linkage Results
- VI. Summary of EPHT Experience

I. Introduction

To link indoor air quality (IAQ) data with asthma surveillance data in select Massachusetts schools





II. National Asthma Statistics

- Prevalence among children 1-4 yrs old has increased 160% since 1980.
- For children 0-14 yrs asthma prevalence is 7.9% (NHIS 2004).
- Number of children diagnosed has more than doubled since 1983 to over 6.3 million (CDC).
- Massachusetts ranks 3rd for lifetime prevalence of asthma nationally behind Puerto Rico & Oregon (NBRFSS 2003).
- Causes include both ambient air pollution (PM 2.5 & ozone) and indoor air pollution (mold & mildew, dust, pets pests, smoking).

III. MA Asthma Statistics

- 10.0% of children in grades K-8 in Massachusetts have lifetime asthma (MA/EPHT/2005)
- 9.2 % of children in Massachusetts have current asthma (3rd highest, BRFSS 2003)
- Estimates of 137,000 to 152,000 children in Massachusetts are living with asthma (NSCH 2003)



MA Asthma Statistics (cont.)

- IAQ in Schools (MDPH 1999 study)
- MVPAS
- · Authority for school based surveillance





Regulatory Language Allowing Use of School Health Records

- DPH Access to Records (statute) C. 111, s.24A (1960)
- MA Student Record Regulation 603 CMR, 23.7 (4)(h)(1976)
- Medication Administration 105 CMR 210.000 (1993)
- Surveillance of Diseases Possibly Linked to Environmental Exposures 105 CMR 300.192 (2004)

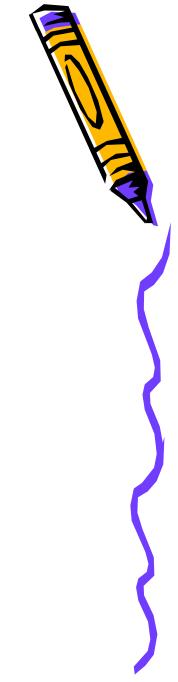


IV. Linkage Variables

Environmental

Health/Demographics



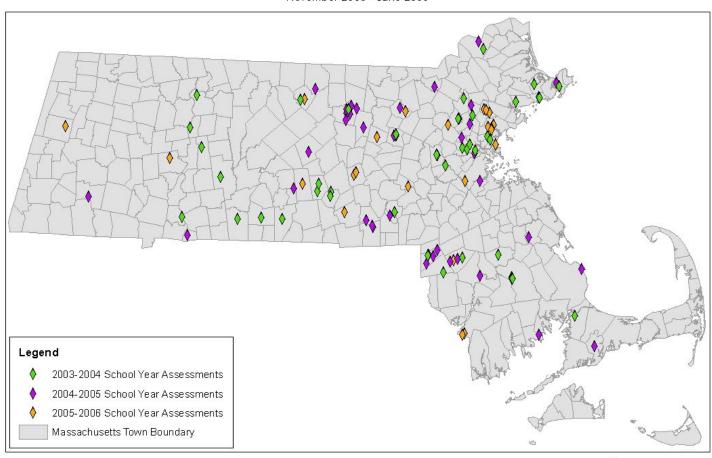


Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Assessment Schools Assessed

- 2003 through 2006
 - Indoor air quality (IAQ) assessments completed a total of 106 schools
 - · During 2003-2004: 40 school assessments completed
 - · During 2004-2005: 40 school assessments completed
 - · During 2005-2006: 26 school assessments completed
- 1999 through 2003
 - IAQ data available for additional 162 schools from school years 1999/2000 through 2002/2003

IAQ Assessments Schools Assessed 2003-2006

MDPH Indoor Air Quality School Assessment Locations November 2003 - June 2006







Environmental Affairs, Mass GIS.

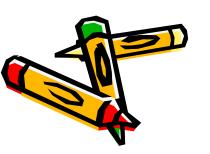




Massachusetts IAQ Assessment Evaluate:

 Quantitative variables measured include temperature, relative humidity, CO2, CO, & PM 2.5.

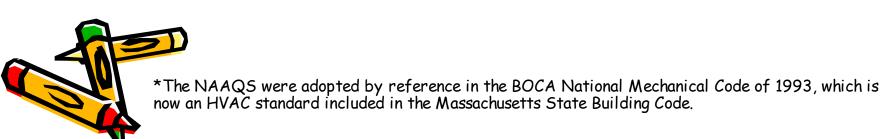
 Qualitative variables include presence of water damaged materials, sources of VOCs, etc.



IAQ Assessment

Point Source Irritants Point source pollution parameters:

- Carbon monoxide
 pollutant levels of fresh air introduced to a building should not exceed
 the NAAQS* level of 9 ppm in an eight-hour average.
- Airborne Particles
 particulate levels for particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers (µm) (PM2.5) should be maintained below the NAAQS* level of 65 µg/m3 over a 24-hour average
- Total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs)





IAQ Assessment Point Source Irritants

Potential Sources of Indoor Air Pollutants

air fresheners
carpeting
cleaning products
fuel oil vapors
mimeograph machines
pesticide applications
school/clerical supplies
spray paint
vocational shops

art rooms
chalkboards
custodial products
janitorial supplies
nail application solvents
photocopier
sewer gas from dry traps
tennis balls
water heaters

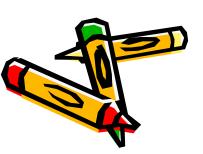
building renovations chemical storage dry erase materials lamination machines new furniture pottery kilns spray on artificial snow vehicle exhaust wood stove smoke



IAQ Assessment Ventilation

Parameters typically measured to ascertain ventilation equipment function:

- · Carbon Dioxide Levels:
 - ≥ 800 ppm indicates inadequate ventilation 600-800 ppm acceptable air exchange
 - < 600 ppm is preferable in elementary schools
- ·Temperature: Comfort Range: 70 ° F to 78 ° F
- ·Relative Humidity: Comfort Range: 40% to 60%





IAQ Assessment

Microbial Growth

Supporting Media*

- · carpets
- · ceiling tiles
- drapery
- sheet rock
- paper
- books

- particle board/plywood
- · hard wood
- cardboard
- plants/potting soil
- · fiberglass insulation
- soft plastic





Carbon Dioxide:

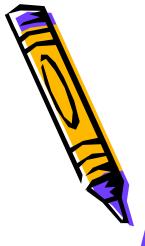
- · For school locations identified as classroom, cafeteria & library.
- Examining carbon dioxide levels based on the following:
 - Mean CO2 level for schools in rooms with open windows
 - Mean CO2 level for schools in rooms with closed windows
 - Mean CO2 level for schools in rooms with open and closed windows
 - Percentage of school classrooms with mean CO2 levels greater than 800 ppm



Carbon Dioxide

- Mean CO2 concentration ranges:
 - 2003/2004: 582 ppm to 1314 ppm
 - 2004/2005: 501 ppm to 1392 ppm
 - 2005/2006: 550 ppm to 1410 ppm
- Number of schools with more than half of areas averaging CO2 levels greater than 800 ppm:
 - 2003/2004: 13 of 40 schools
 - 2004/2005: 13 of 40 schools
 - 2005/2006: 13 of 26 schools

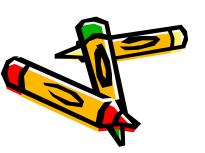
MDPH-CEH recommends that CO2 levels not exceed 800 ppm but schools should strive to reach 600 ppm due to children being a susceptible



IAQ Tracking Variables Definition

Particulate matter:

- For school locations identified as classroom, activity/shop, art, library
- Examining PM2.5 levels based on the following:
 - Mean PM2.5 level
 - Percentage of school classrooms with mean
 PM2.5 levels greater than 65 ug/m3

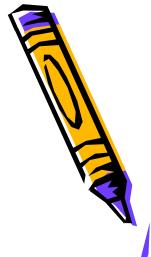




Particulate Matter 2.5

- Mean PM2.5 concentration ranges:
 - -2003/2004: 3 µg/m³ to 73 µg/m³
 - 2004/2005: 5 μg/m³ to 80 μg/m³
 - -2005/2006: 4 μ g/m³ to 34 μ g/m³
- Number of schools with mean PM2.5 levels greater than 65 µg/m³
 - 2003/2004: 2 of 40 schools
 - 2004/2005: 2 of 40 schools
 - 2005/2006: 0 of 26 schools
- Current US EPA standards for PM 2.5 in ambient air is 65 µg/m³





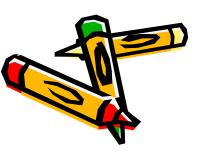
Moisture:

- For school locations identified as classroom or library
- Examining moisture based observation of at least one of the following conditions in an aforementioned area:
 - Water-damaged ceiling
 - Water-damaged carpet
 - Water-damaged ceiling tiles
 - Visible mold growth on ceiling
 - Visible mold growth on carpet
 - Visible mold growth on ceiling tiles

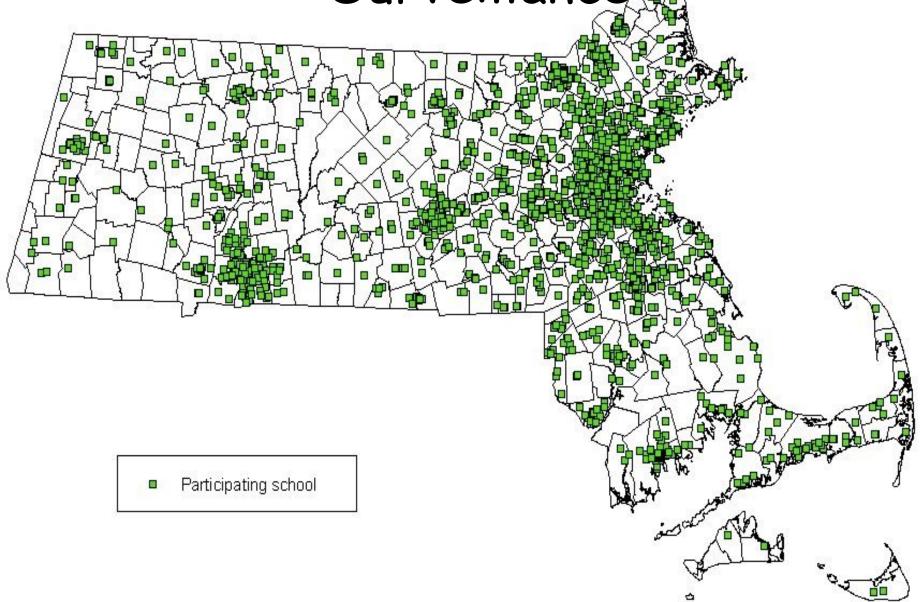


Moisture

- Range of percentage of school areas evidencing moisture problem:
 - SY2003-2004: 2% to 47%
 - SY2004-2005: 2% to 27%
 - SY2005-2006: 2% to 40%
- Number of schools evidencing moisture classrooms:
 - 5Y2003-2004: 24 of 40 schools
 - SY2004-2005: 33 of 40 schools
 - SY2005-2006: 16 of 26 schools



Schools Participating in Asthma
Surveillance



School Participation

Year 1 958 public schools invited 668 participated (70%)

Year 2 2,128 public/private schools invited 1,664 participated (78%)

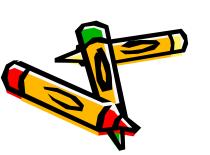
Year 3 2,128 public/private schools invited 1,808 participated (83%)

Year 4 2,201 Public/private schools invited 1,880 participate (85%)



Pediatric Asthma Prevalence Massachusetts

- · Year 1 (2002-2003 school year) 9.2%
- Year 2 (2003-2004 school year) 9.5%
- Year 3 (2004-2005 school year) 10.0%
- Year 4 (2005-2006 school year) 9.8%



Linkage Analysis

Generate correlation coefficients for each IAQ variable (i.e., CO2, PM2.5, moisture) and asthma prevalence to determine whether IAQ variable(s) may be associated with asthma prevalence in schools



V. Linkage Results





Asthma Prevalence in Massachusetts Schools with CO2 Problems¹ 2003/2004 - 2005/2006 School Years

Prevalence ²							
	_	ow - 8%	Mode 8.1% -		High 12.1% - 22%		Total
CO2 Assessment	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Non-Problematic¹ Schools	24	61.5	23	53.5	16	76.2	63
Problematic Schools	15	38.5	20	46.5	5	23.8	40
Total ³	39	100.0	43	100.0	21	100.0	103

Chi square 3.1 p value = 0.22

- ² Prevalence of asthma in a school represents the prevalence during the school year during which the IAQ was assessed.
- ³ Excludes 5 schools that did not report prevalence data.

¹ Schools with CO2 problems are those where greater than 50% of classrooms and libraries have CO2 levels greater than 800 ppm.

Asthma Prevalence in Massachusetts Schools with Moisture/Mold Problems¹ 2003/2004 - 2005/2006 School Years

Prevalence ²							
	Low 0% - 8%		Moderate 8.1% - 12%		High 12.1% - 22%		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Schools with moisture/mold problems ¹	20	51.3	32	74.4	19	90.5	71
Schools without moisture/mold problems	19	48.7	11	25.6	2	9.5	32
Total ³	39	100.0	43	100.0	21	100.0	103

Chi square 10.8 p value < 0.01

³ Excludes 5 schools that did not report prevalence data.

¹ Schools with moisture/mold problems are those where at least one classroom or library had water damaged ceiling tiles or carpet or visible mold growth on ceiling or carpet.

² Prevalence of asthma in a school represents the prevalence during the school year during which the IAQ was assessed.

Asthma Prevalence in Massachusetts Schools & Indoor Air Particulate Levels¹ 2003/2004 - 2005/2006 School Years

			Preva	lence ²			
	Low 0% - 8%		Moderate 8.1% - 12%		High 12.1% - 22%		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Schools with mean particulate level <u>></u> 35¹	3	7.7	9	20.9	3	14.3	15
Schools with mean particulate level <a> 35	36	92.3	34	79.1	18	85.7	88
Total ³	39	100.0	43	100.0	21	100.0	103

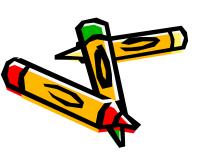
Chi square 2.9 p value < 0.24

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 1}}$ A cutoff value of 35 was chosen because it is the new proposed EPA ambient air standard.

² Prevalence of asthma in a school represents the prevalence during the school year during which the IAQ was assessed.

³ Excludes 5 schools that did not report prevalence data.

VI. Summary of the EPHT Experience



Strengths of Data

- School health record/nurse a reliable source of asthma status information
- First time community-level data available allowing for better characterization of populations with higher rates
- Community-level information facilitates community-specific investigations and interventions

Strengths of Data

- Potential in-school exposures are systematically identified through IAQ assessments
- Opportunities for indoor environmental exposure are identified allowing for linkage with health data
- This tracking effort will allow for generating hypotheses for epidemiologic follow-up



Lessons Learned

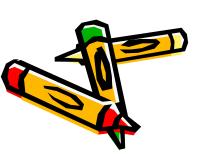
 Linking school wide prevalence data with environmental data can be problematic in isolated areas and may mask any relationship to health effects.





Other Concerns

- Urban vs rural school
- Proximity to traffic/highway
- · Home environment
- Health care utilization





Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3 Pediatric Asthma Reports

http://www.mass.gov/dph/asthma



- Asthma and Your Environment Brochures Some chemicals and pollutants in your environment can make your asthma worse. Your environment is where you live, learn, work, play or visit.
- Pediatric Asthma Surveillance in Massachusetts (2004-2005)
- Pediatric Asthma Surveillance in Massachusetts (2003-2004)
- Pediatric Asthma Surveillance in Massachusetts (2002-2003)



IAQ Materials and Information http:// mass.gov/dph/indoor_air



- Overview of Indoor Air Quality in Buildings
- Indoor Air Quality Reports (Listed by Community)
- General Appendices for IAQ Reports
- Environmental Health & Safety Issues in Mass Schools School Checklist Information regarding environmental and safety issues in Massachusetts schools.
- Chemical Storage

public may enter.

A list of examples of improper storage of chemicals in schools' science laboratory which could create indoor environmental pollutants as well as potential safety hazards.

Ice Rinks

Requirements to maintain air quality in indoor skating rinks to ensure the public health and safety of patrons who use indoor skating rinks.

Mold, Moisture, and Mildew

Information on ways to prevent mold growth in schools and decrease relative humidity, dew point, etc.

Renovations

Information regarding duct cleanliness for new constructions, as well as additional related information provided by the Sheet Metal and Air Condiciton Contractors National Association (SMACNA).

Information on ways to investigate odor complaints in nail salons, as well as information on fresh air supplies and exhaust vents in schools.









Indoor Air Quality Reports

http://mass.gov/dph/indoor_air

Towns Listed from A to D

To obtain copies of any IAQ assessment prior to 2000, contact the <u>Center for Environmental</u> Health.

Indoor Air Quality Reports by Community	Formats			
Acushnet				
Acushnet Elementary School (2002)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Agawam				
James Clark Elementary School (2003)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Amesbury				
Amesbury Fire Department (2002)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Amesbury Middle School (1998)	Not available	online.		
Amesbury Town Hall Reassessment (2003)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Amesbury Town Hall (2001)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>RTF</u>		
Community Action Head Start, Friends Meeting House (2002)	PDF	Word		
Amherst				
Jones Library	PDF	RTF		
Wildwood Elementary School (2004)	PDF	Word		
Andover				
Bancroft Elementary School Not available or				
Arlington				
M.Norcross Stratton Elementary School (2005)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Ashburnham				
John R. Briggs Elementary School Reassessment (2005)	PDF	Word		
John R. Briggs Elementary School Reassessment (2003)	<u>PDF</u>	Word		
John R. Briggs Elementary School	<u>PDF</u>	RTF		
Athol				
Riverbend Elementary School (2003)	PDF	Word		
Attleboro				
Grace Baptist Christian Academy (2004)	<u>PDF</u>	<u>Word</u>		
Auburn				
Auburn High School	<u>PDF</u>	<u>RTF</u>		



